The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

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SOVIET ATTACK IN DUBNO ZONE IS FRUSTRATED

Attempt to Cross River Northwest of Strategic City on Eastern Front Fails

FURIOUS FIGHTING RAGING

German Counter-Thrusts Liquidate Red Army's Dent North Of Krivoi Rog

Special

BERLIN, March 7.—Fighting in the southern part of the Eastern front continued with undiminished intensity during the 24 hours preceding noon today. A new factor in the great Soviet offensive was the attempt to cross the river northwest of Dubno at the extreme limit of the westerly wedge driven in by the Soviet forces. This attempt, however, failed.

The main focal point in the south remained in the area south of Shepetovka and south of Yampol. The massed German defense compelled the Soviet forces to change their direction of attack at some points. South of Shepetovka alone 41 Soviet tanks were shot up within the past 24 hours while 29 Soviet guns were captured in the course of the German counter-attacks. Another focal point was the area near Svenigorodka, while a third was the battlefield south of Krivoi Rog. Fierce fighting took place on both sides of the latter town.

Reports said that Soviet attacks north of Krivoi Rog were repelled. South of the town German counter-thrusts were necessary to seal up and finally liquidate the Soviet dent made there. The third day of the great Soviet offensive in the southern sector was characterized, according to military quarters here, by new German defensive measures, although such operative counter-measures were not yet clearly perceptible to observers.

The fighting is characterized by its severity and the vast numbers of troops and tanks brought into action by the Soviet forces. The situation continues to be judged calmly in Berlin. On the blood-soaked battlefield of Smolensk-Orsha in the central sector of the front, the Soviet forces were still unable to gain any success on the second day of attacking. On the contrary, the German forces scored a complete defensive success and destroyed 22 Soviet tanks.

In the northern sector the situation became more stabilized in favor of the Germans. The situation was unchanged on the Narva front. The effect produced by the bringing up of German reserves was now making itself felt, the Soviet forces being prevented from advancing and widening their bridgehead on the west bank of Narva.

Severe Battle Raging

Special

BERLIN, March 7.—The battle of Shepetovka is overshadowing all other events on the Eastern front. According to the latest German front line reports reaching here the Soviet forces are bringing up new infantry and tank divisions again and again in an attempt to force their desired break-through toward the southwest.

Regarding the ratio in numbers of the clashing forces, one report said that one front held by a single German grenadier division was attacked by two complete Soviet tank corps. The fighting ensuing in this sector led to dramatic development. After a long struggle the Soviet tank formations succeeded in rolling over the positions of the German division. Soviet infantry divisions following the tank formations, however, were subjected to such embittered German resistance that they were unable to make connections with the advanced tank waves.

Towards evening the Soviet infantry divisions had to give up their attacks on the positions already rolled over by their tanks. Meanwhile, the Soviet tanks which had broken through were tackled by mobile tank and infantry formations and artillery and stormgun formations and engaged in severe fighting. A part of the tanks which had advanced into the area north of Proskurov, situated on the Lemberg-Tarnopol-Odessa line, were routed by German sappers with weapons for close fighting.

Envoy Tani Returns To Nanking, Ending North China Inspection

Domei

PEKING, March 8.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, returned here this morning from Tsinan after inspecting various regions of North China and Mengchiang. Arriving in Peking on March 1, Ambassador Tani received reports on local conditions from Lieutenant-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Minister to Peking, and other local departmental chiefs. He held conferences with General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in North China, and Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and also exchanged views with the representatives of civilian companies and other influential civilians on productivity expansion and other issues. He left here on March 3 on an extensive tour of inspection of North China and Mengchiang.

BUENOS AIRES BANS A.P. WIRE RECEPTION

Also Cancels Special Privilege Given News Agency for Violating Laws

Special

LISBON, March 7.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires revealed that the Argentine Government on Monday prohibited the reception of Associated Press news sent by wireless from New York. The Government also cancelled the permisston given to A.P. for use of a leased wire between Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Both these facilities, the Government charged, were used in violation of the laws and rules of the country.

The action by the director of posts and telegraph followed a similar action taken on Saturday against the United Press associations of America and La Prensa Unida, which is an affiliate of U.P. in Argentina. Meanwhile, an A.P. dispatch from Montevideo said that the nationalist Argentine papers, El Federal and Cabildo, have been demanding Government measures against both A.P. and U.P. such as had been taken Saturday and Monday, asserting that they sent abroad "sensational stories" on the recent series of Argentine crises.

The dispatch said that El Federal was a successor to the pro-Axis newspaper El Pampero, which was closed by the preceding Ramirez Government on January 27 for criticizing the rupture of relations with Germany and Japan. A Montevideo dispatch said that there was no indication of what might be done to obtain a reconsideration of the measures against A.P. and U.P.

ROME BOMBED BY ANTI-AXIS

Ostiense and Trastevere Areas Raided; Big Casualties Seen

Special

BERLIN, March 7.—Waves of four-engined anti-Axis bombers attacked Rome today, according to a broadcast from Rome.

It said that the raiders flew over the targets at comparatively low level and bombed the Ostiense and Trastevere districts. The total number of casualties has not yet been ascertained but appears very high.

JAVA BECOMES SUPPLY DEPOT TO BACK JAPAN

Administration Reviews Progress Made on 2nd Anniversary of Dutch Surrender

RESOURCES ARE DEVELOPED

Growing Interest of Indonesians In Defending Their Own Homeland Is Noted

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 8.—With its home defense structure firmly established, Java is forging ahead toward the goal of becoming a land of vital supplies for Japan's war effort, it was revealed by a statement issued by the Japanese Military Administration in Java at the commencement of the second New Java Festival, marking the anniversary of Dutch surrender on March 9, 1942.

The statement emphasized that future efforts of Japanese nationals, Indonesians and other populations in Java should be concentrated upon the further development of abundant natural resources to correspond with the needs of war.

Surveying the past one year's achievements by the Military Administration, the statement declared that highly appreciable results have been reaped from efforts to convert Java's manpower and material resources toward the aims of home defense and to stepping up the output to cope with war needs.

The past year's efforts toward these two goals have been made in accordance with a comprehensive plan covering the administration of industry, transportation and communications as well as public welfare.

Central Offices Bolstered

It was added that local Government offices' personnel is being augmented by men evacuating their former positions as a result of streamlining the structure of central offices thereby enabling thoroughgoing administration in the remotest parts of Java.

Recalling the outstanding events of the past administrative year, the statement asserted that the Java Home Defense Army was formed on the basis of growing Indonesian enthusiasm to defend their own homeland, adding that army troops are at present drilling intensively with the training of its first officers completed.

The Home Defense Aid Society was established on December 8 by the Central Council as well as by the public desire to boost their own defense. Meanwhile, gigantic strides have been made in native participation in Java's administration.

The Central Council, which was established in accordance with Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's historical speech at the 82nd Imperial Diet Session, had already sat for two five-day sessions, beginning October 15 and January 29, submitting highly pregnant responses to the Japanese Commander-in-Chief's queries.

In particular, the Council has distinguished itself by submitting, during the second session, the councilors' own petitions in which four, regarding Java population's wartime livelihood, were adopted. Provincial councils also held two sessions each, furnishing the provincial governors with valuable information and suggestions.

Meanwhile, Indonesians for the first time were appointed Provincial

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

Wild Eagle's Care for U.S. Captive Praised Highly by Unit Commander

By SEIICHI NAKANO
Of the Army Press Corps

ON X X FRONT IN NEW GUINEA.—The chivalrous treatment given by Sergeant Shinsaku Soshi to the American air officer he had captured in a native village had earned the praise of his commanding officer, the commander of the Tokunaga Unit.

The air combat that day was as fierce as any that Sergeant Soshi had experienced before. Before he was aware of it he found himself furiously engaged singlehanded in the midst of a group of enemy fighter planes.

Suddenly he was conscious of an enemy plane making for him from the rear. He looked back and sighted a Lockheed P-38 fighter close behind him. The situation looked certainly bad for the Japanese airman. There was nothing else to be done but to dash his plane against the enemy.

The sergeant made a sharp turn. The next moment, he was hurled out of his machine, but luckily, his parachute opened out automatically.

Sees Comrades in Action

Sergeant Soshi looked about him as he was drifting toward the earth. He could see his comrade planes in action. The fighting was still in full swing.

Far below, at low altitude, he saw a parachute. "It must be the enemy I had deliberately collided into," he thought.

The Sergeant landed without a scratch in a village. When he saw native inhabitants coming in his direction he waved the Rising Sun flag he had wound around his stomach. An elder of the village came forward and warned him that an American officer was in the woods in the vicinity of the village. Sergeant Soshi was guided to the spot where he found the enemy officer lying dead. About 14 meters away, what remained of a P-38 was still burning. Sergeant Soshi at once enlisted the aid of the native inhabitants to give the enemy officer a decent burial.

Then he remembered his comrades who must be greatly concerned over his failure to return to the home base. He must return as quickly as possible. It was still before noon. He had noted when descending that it couldn't be very far from the base. With reasonable luck he ought to be able to make it by nightfall. But the native inhabitants said: "There is a fellow in the next village who is working for the gendarmerie at X X. Better spend the night with him and leave early in the morning with him as a guide." Sergeant Soshi thought that it would be a good plan to see that man first and so he went with the villagers. It was about 3 p.m. when they arrived in that village.

Capture American

As soon as the man, who was nicknamed "Komasa," saw Sergeant Soshi, he ran up to him excitedly and cried: "American boy on Kanaka house top." The sergeant didn't know much English but this pidgin English of the native inhabitants was familiar to him. "Where?" he asked. "Komasa" got a rope to bind the enemy and brought two of his men. The little party then proceeded to the near-by village where the American was hiding. There was no difficulty in finding him in one of the native huts and it was not long before he was disarmed and trussed up with a rope.

When the American officer found

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

MORE COAL STRIKES TROUBLING BRITAIN

Menace War Output—25,000 Miners Idle in South Wales, Monmouthshire

Special

LISBON, March 7.—The outbreak of new coal strikes is threatening to cripple Britain's war production efforts, according to reports reaching here.

A London dispatch reports that 25,000 miners have quit work, leaving 45 pits idle, as wage disputes spread throughout South Wales and Monmouthshire coalfields. A South Wales mine operator has announced that he had ordered his employes to return to work immediately, pending the opening of negotiations.

The strike in Monmouthshire by about 10,000 miners is costing Britain the daily loss of 22,000 tons of coal, the dispatch revealed.

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 men at four Aberdare Valley collieries went out on a strike today following the example set by the 8,000 miners in the western valley of Monmouthshire and the other miners in the Vale of Neath and Glamorgan who walked out yesterday.

Affects Aussie War Output

Special

LISBON, March 7.—Due to the drop in coal production caused by strikes, many iron and steel foundries and other war plants in Australia have been forced to reduce their output, according to a dispatch from Sydney.

It was added that 4,000 skilled workers may be laid off this week.

Tire Production Halted

Special

LISBON, March 7.—Tire production at the General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has been virtually halted as the stoppage of work by the members of the United Rubber Workers' Union has spread, according to a report from Akron.

Miners Called Saboteurs

Special

LISBON, March 7.—The "go-slow" policy adopted by the Durham coal miners was termed "concerted sabotage" by the Times, London, on Tuesday, according to a dispatch from the British capital.

The journal declared, "the situa-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

ANGLO-U.S. OIL TALK FINALLY ANNOUNCED

Hull to Head American Delegation—Saudi-Arabia Pipe-Line Seen Main Topic

Special

LISBON, March 7.—The U.S. State Department, today, made its long-expected announcement that oil conferences will be held with the British Government and also revealed the names of the American officials who will represent U.S. interests.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, by appointment of President Roosevelt, will be chairman of the American delegation which includes Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes as vice-chairman, Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of Navy James Forrestal, Charles Rayner, State Department advisor on petroleum, and Charles Wilson, vice-chairman of the War Production Board.

The American plan to build a pipeline across Saudi-Arabia to the Mediterranean is believed to be the prime subject at the forthcoming conferences.

Acting-Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, at today's press conference, indicated that the talks would be also open to other anti-Axis nations. He also announced, today, the names of those who will accompany him to London this month for the series of discussions with the British Foreign Office on pending issues. The party, which will be small, will include the Director of European Affairs in the State Department, Freemen Matthews and Wallace Murray of the Near East and African Affairs Division. Among the others is included Isaiah Howman, president of Johns Hopkins University.

Ickes' Plan Denounced

Special

LISBON, March 6.—The U.S. Petroleum Industry War Council in its white paper issued today, applied the term "Fascist approach" to Fuel Coordinator, Harold Ickes' plan for an oil pipeline through Arabia, according to a Washington dispatch.

The council, an advisory organ created by the Wartime Petroleum Board headed by Ickes, stressed that the plan to run a 1,000-mile pipeline "through three foreign nations between the Gulf of Persia and the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

NIPPON FORCES INFLICT BLOWS IN PACIFIC AREA

Seaplane Units Damage Large Enemy Torpedo Boat Off Bougainville Island

KAVIENG RAID FRUSTRATED

27 Hostile Aircraft Beaten Off in Abortive Attack; Attempt on Taroa Fails

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 8.—Continuing their valiant fighting in the vast war zone of the Pacific, Imperial Japanese Forces damaged a large enemy torpedo boat and shot down a two-engined plane on the night of March 6.

Catching up with a group of the enemy vessels in the waters west of Bougainville Island on the night of March 6, seaplane units of the Japanese Forces fiercely attacked them, damaging a large torpedo boat. No damage was sustained by our side.

Intercepting two enemy two-motored planes which attempted a night raid the same day on our position in the Kei Islands, the Japanese Units stationed there promptly shot down one of the invaders and repulsed the other with anti-aircraft gunfire. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Foe Invaders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 8.—A total of 27 enemy planes, consisting of 23 B-24 bombers and four P-38 fighters, attempted to attack Kavieng on New Ireland Island on the morning of March 6 but, before making any effective raid, they were all repelled by the Japanese Forces garrisoned there which suffered no damage.

Enemy Planes Beaten Off

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 8.—Altogether 14 enemy planes of unidentified category tried to invade Taroa Island on the afternoon of March 7. Counter-attacked by severe anti-aircraft guns of the Japanese Units there, all the invaders failed to attain their object and fled. No damage was caused to our side.

Foe's Attempt Smashed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 8.—Early on the morning of March 7, two small sized enemy planes attempted to sneak into the skies over Wotje Island in the Marshall Group. Failing to carry out any raid, all the invaders were beaten back by the Japanese Forces stationed on the island. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

U.S. Destroyer Launched

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—The United States destroyer, Lindsey, was launched at the Bethlehem Shipyard yesterday, it was announced by the United States Navy Department.

Cheese Ration Cut

Special

LISBON, March 7.—The reduction of the cheese ration in England by one-third effective April 1, was announced today by Food Minister John Llewellyn, according to a London dispatch.

War Results Achieved In Mop-Up Operations In Shantung Revealed

Domei

TSINGTAO, March 8.—War results have been achieved by the Japanese Army Forces in mopping-up operations last month against Chungking and Chinese Communist forces infesting South and East Shantung. The gains made were as follows: (Figures in parentheses indicate losses inflicted on the Chinese Communist forces). Battles fought 52 (49); enemy forces encountered 8,089 (5,025); enemy dead counted 462 (290); war prisoners taken 109 (61); enemy establishments demolished 2; war booty captured 197 rifles, 1,621 rifle bullets, 10 pistols and 62 hand grenades. In addition, large quantities of miscellaneous war materials, provisions and fodder were also captured.

BOMBING OF NIPPON IS ADMITTED TOUGH

Cannot Effectively Raid With Carrier Planes, Nimitz Tells Newspapermen

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—The difficulty of effectively bombing Japan by carrier-borne aircraft was admitted by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, today, according to information from Washington.

In reply to questions posed by newspapermen at Navy Secretary Frank Knox's regular press conference, Nimitz is reported to have declared that the Chinese Continent was the only base from which to carry out the most effective bombing raids on Japan.

"Bombing of Japan by carrier-based aircraft is not impossible," Nimitz declared, "but the experiences gained in the European theater of war tell us that large amounts of bombs are necessary if we are to carry out fairly effective bombing raids on targets on the ground."

Nimitz boasted that the United States navy was ready to accept the challenge of the Japanese Fleet at any moment. The American navy in the Pacific, he said, has sufficient number of warships and personnel. Nimitz declared that the only thing necessary was "time" to carry out actual operations, adding that the greatest obstacle confronting the United States forces was the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean.

Asked as to if it was not necessary to shift a part of the American fleet in the Atlantic to the Pacific Front, Nimitz is quoted to have declared, "The U.S. navy has sufficient strength in the Pacific and is ready to meet the Japanese Fleet in a decisive encounter."

ENEMY LOSES 25 VESSELS

Suffered in Sicily Campaign, Commons Told by Alexander

Special

LISBON, March 7.—The losses of two cruisers, one mine-layer, ten destroyers, two submarines and ten minor warships incurred by the anti-Axis naval forces since the beginning of the Sicily campaign in the Mediterranean were announced by the First Lord of the Admiralty Albert V. Alexander in the House of Commons today, a London dispatch disclosed.

No details were given about the locality of where these ships were sunk nor about the number of men lost.

PANIC PICTURED OF 7TH DIVISION IN BURMA AREA

British Captain Avers Crack Mountbatten Forces Helpless Before Japanese

NIPPON MANEUVERS LAUDED

Prisoner Admits Difficulties In Suppressing Sepoys Desiring to Revolt

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 7.—A first-hand account of the helpless panic into which the British 7th Division fell in the Sinzeiwwa basin campaign under the masterly maneuvers of the Japanese Forces has been made available by Captain X X of the same division who had been taken prisoner in that campaign.

The captured British captain said: "The 7th Division had been transferred to India after the end of the North African campaign. It was reorganized by adding to it a crack unit of the Indian forces trained in jungle warfare at Lank, 40 kilometers west of Calcutta. The division was now composed of 25 per cent British troops, 25 per cent Gurkhas and 50 per cent Sikhs and Punjabis. It was at first commanded by Lieutenant-General Corbett but was placed under the command of Major-General Messalaby when it was reorganized.

Had High Reputation

"The latter served as the commander of a brigade and then of a division in the Near East between 1934 and 1940, after which he was attached to the Indian High Command. He was nicknamed at home 'the Thoroughbred' for his grit and courage. The 7th Division which was placed under his command, with the 4th Division on the Italian front, was noted as the best-trained unit in India.

"It was early in October last year that the 7th Division went to the front replacing the 26th Division. With the opening of the Ngakyedauk Motor Road in mid-December the division massed itself in the Sinzeiwwa basin and gradually began advancing. How much importance Lord Mountbatten attached to this front can be seen from the fact that he visited Ngakyedauk in person with the commanders of the 14th Army and of the 15th Army Corps on December 7 by way of exhorting the officers and men there.

"Lord Mountbatten on January 8 personally visited the headquarters of the 15th Army corps at Maunghnama to give strategic instructions. This fact attests to the fact that all the officers and men from the division commander down to privates were full of confidence and fighting spirit.

"The division commander was of the opinion that the middle part of January was most fitted for the launching of the offensive, whereas the commander of the 15th Army corps was in favor of starting the attack in the middle part of February. While the British forces remained inactive, the Japanese began their offensive. The Japanese strategy was so bold and effective that we had our commissary lines cut off at a stroke and our fate sealed immediately.

"I fought against the Japanese for the first time in that area and was surprised at their superb discipline and valor. They fought so bravely that the famous 7th Division could do nothing against them, its headquarters trampled down by the onrushing Japanese Forces. As the division commander fled away for his dear life, the rank and file were quickly demoralized.

"We also had grave difficulties in suppressing the native troops who were showing signs of rising in revolt as a result of the advance of the Indian National Army. I think that the sepoys will have to be withdrawn from the foremost front."

Additional Results Given

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON FOREMOST BURMA FRONT.—In addition to the war results announced by the Imperial Headquarters on March 4 concerning the annihilation of the Seventh Division of the Anglo-Indian army in the Sinzeiwwa basin, crack Japanese Army Units, after cutting off the enemy's retreat

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Manchoukuo Commercial, Industrial Firms Take Up 'Action Posts' to Increase Output

Domei

HSINKING, March 8.—In line with the Manchoukuo Government's wartime domestic policies, various commercial and industrial firms in the country have assumed "action posts" to facilitate their operations and to meet the demands of the times for increased production.

The South Manchuria Railway Company decided on March 1 to abolish all holidays except the Four National Holidays, the anniversary on April 1 of the inauguration of the company and the memorial service day for the deceased employes which is set on October 1. Simultaneously with the removal to Hsinking of the central organ of the company, the authorities started on the simplification of its machinery, sending out more business employes to actual posts of work.

Meanwhile, a Mobilization Bureau was established in the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation with a view to facilitating effective use of manpower and materials. The office has so far carried out the shifting of personnel from comparatively non-urgent posts to positions which require more efficient workers.

The Manchuria Electricity Company also effected a large-scale mobilization of its employes, shifting them to power plants and other posts of actual labor.

U.S. Starts Big Drive Against Polygamy In Utah, Idaho and Arizona; 50 Arrested

Special

LISBON, March 7.—In a move stated to stamp out polygamy, federal and state authorities arrested more than 50 persons in raids in Utah, Idaho and Arizona, according to a dispatch from Salt Lake City.

The arrests included leaders of a group which called itself "Fundamentalists," according to Assistant United States District Attorney John S. Boyden.

Salt Lake County Attorney Harold E. Wallace said that one man, he knew, had had five wives. Boyden declared, "This is a cooperative effort of the state and federal governments and with complete cooperation also of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Church." It is recalled that the church advocated polygamy in its early days but the practice was outlawed before Utah was admitted to the Union in 1896.

Among the 50 arrested, six have been named in seven grand jury indictments charged with violation of the White Slavery Act. In each case, the defendant was accused of taking a woman from one state to another to "live with him as his mistress and concubine."

One of those indicted was charged with the use of the mail to send obscene matter and another was charged with violation of the Lindbergh Kidnapping Law.

Press Comments

Wednesday, March 8, 1944

ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION OF WORLD CONQUEST

TOKYO SHIMBUN — President Roosevelt has sent four messages to Congress, asking in each case for the legislation of a wartime measure. Among them, the bill for the expansion of the good neighbor policy is worthy of note as a confession of the inordinate ambition of the United States to rule the world.

In that message, Roosevelt said: "Congress in August, 1939, enacted a law empowering the President to take all measures necessary to make our relations with Latin America closer and more effective in order to activate our 'good neighbor' policy toward the Americas. This law should now be so extended in scope as to be applicable to the rest of the world."

We have already pointed out that the United States' "good neighbor" policy is neither "good" nor "neighborly." It is merely a mask for Washington's policy of placing Central and South America under its control. Now, Roosevelt in announcing his intention of extending it in scope to embrace the world has as good as admitted his intention to rule the world.

Of course, we are not surprised by the Roosevelian message at this late date. Five years ago, on August 14, he already took the world by surprise by declaring: "The American frontier lies on the Rhine," an undisguised threat to Germany. Since then, on each occasion that he invoked the Lend-Lease Act, he has issued a statement extending that frontier. He has located the American defense line or line of security in the Soviet Union, in Chungking, Turkey, Saudi-Arabia, Central and South America, Europe, West Asia and East Asia. He has made it clear that this ubiquitous line "exists by expansion." According to Roosevelian reasoning, the American defense line exists all over the world and the war aim of the United States is to defend this in every part of the world. This shows that he is entertaining a grandiose delusion of an American world empire. Thus, his talk of "good neighbor" policy, now extended to the world, rings jarringly false.

The new feature of the message in question, however, is that Roosevelt has not scrupled to embody his predatory ambition in an official document and that the United States now apparently feels she is in a position to declare her imperialism to the world with impunity. To those who are acquainted with the thoroughness with which this "good neighbor" policy has penetrated throughout the Western Hemisphere, the note struck is unmistakable. The suffering of Brazil from Americanization has fanned the anti-American passion of Bolivia and this, in turn, has brought unrest to Argentina. What does this portend?

The presumptuous scheme of extending this "good neighbor" policy to the rest of the world is not to be realized so easily as Roosevelt may dream but if that is imposed willynilly upon the world, a chaotic state reproducing that which now prevails in the Western Hemisphere on a world scale will be the result. Any nation, therefore, cooperating with this ruthless policy of world conquest is not only contributing to the destruction of world order but is digging its own grave beside that of the United States.

WHAT WE EXPECT OF STUDENT MOBILIZATION

ASAHI—The mobilization of students attending secondary schools and above, which had been included among the 15 items for enforcement to cover decisive war needs, as announced on February 25 on the basis of the Decisive War Emergency Measures program, was adopted by the Cabinet yesterday in concrete form.

When, on September 22 last year, the postponement of military service to which students were entitled in order to finish their education was suspended, in principle, in accordance with the internal structure strengthening policy, those in the literature and law courses at once entered military service while those taking science, engineering, medical and agricultural courses undertook to devote themselves to the strengthening of the nation's productivity, their entry into barracks having been postponed as heretofore.

The students in the secondary schools and technological schools who remained behind the lines did not expect to lead a peacetime life of comparative ease. Thus, when the conscription age was lowered by one year, or when, on March 1, it was announced that students were to put themselves at the disposal of the Government for appropriate work for the next one year, no surprise was expressed but only a unanimous resolve to do their best in the service of their country.

The scheme for student mobilization provides that, first of all, a new system is to be established in the schools and universities so that students can be put to work at a moment's notice. Secondly, students are to be employed with full consideration of the classes of education they are receiving and with a view to obtaining the best efficiency. This is as it should be and merits our hearty approval. It is not intended that the mobilization of students should be unconditional and uniform but "at need and as occasion requires." This is another point that should be rated highly.

The situation is now such that mere insistence on moral effects will not suffice. It has become absolutely necessary to determine in what manner best efficiency can be obtained in the mobilization of the people. In the case of students it is essential to consider both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of work that can best be undertaken by them. The scheme takes into account the "circumstances of the locality" and "extent of development of body and mind' in deciding the kind of work to be imposed. This is quite reasonable and indicates that the authorities have considered all aspects of the problem.

In this mobilization of students, they are, in principle, to be assigned to factories and shops, transportation facilities, fields and farms, hospital and other medical facilities, defense construction works, dispersion service and air defense facilities. In the case of girl students, their school buildings and other structures are to be turned into factories and workshops as far as possible. In the lower grades of universities, higher schools and colleges in which the minimum basic subjects must be mastered, the mobilization is to be avoided as far as possible. Thus, education and work are intended to be interlinked.

Another point that should be noted is that the members of the faculty are to supervise the work, in some cases under munitions supervisors or labor officials. Students are to be organized into units to be headed by teachers and professors. Special food distribution for students at work is another feature of the schedule, showing the thorough care with which it has been worked out. It is hoped that students and their teachers will work in full understanding of the stringent requirements of the times.

More Coal Strikes Troubling Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

tion is most alarming," and added that strict counter-measures by the Government are pending.

Meanwhile, the London correspondent of a Swedish paper writes that conditions in the British mining industry are deteriorating rapidly. He points out that the dissatisfaction among British miners, which has been a serious problem of many years standing for the armament industry, has of late been growing.

As reasons for this disastrous turn in the situation, the Swedish correspondent said that it was due to the wage fixing measure issued in January this year, and because many mine owners are even refusing to observe the ruling.

In conclusion, the correspondent said that many miners are now resorting to the go-slow policy which is being favored because, by using this method, they can cut down the production perceptibly and yet keep within the bounds of the law.

Anglo-U.S. Oil Talk Finally Announced

(Continued from Page 1)

eastern end of the Mediterranean would result in international strife and would likely lead to another war."

Continuing, the council warned that the plan "constituted a Fascist approach and would shackle free American enterprise with the certainty of international involvement."

It was suggested in the white paper that "if the United States is legitimately concerned over the future availability of Middle East oil, the Government should clarify the following points:

1. What nations will be America's allies in the next war?
2. What nations will participate in international collective security?
3. What world areas will the United States be called upon to police after the war?
4. How many bases and supply depots will be required for such a task?"

U.S. Loses 5,465 Seamen

Special

LISBON, March 6.—Casualties suffered by American merchant seamen since September, 1941 to March, 1944 totaled 5,465, of which 600 had been killed, 565 taken prisoners and 4,300 reported missing, according to a report received here.

YUAN-DOLLAR POLICY OF CHUNGKING FAILS

Export Trade and Domestic Industry Hit Due to Abnormal Rate, Says Ta Kung Pao

Special

HANOI, March 6.—Complete failure of Chungking's exchange policy is bitterly assailed in a recent issue of the Ta Kung Pao, a widely read Kweilin daily, reaching here.

Pointing out the recent skyrocketing of commodity prices as well as the wild circulation of United States dollars in leading cities in Chungking controlled areas, the journal strongly criticized Chungking's revision, on January 20 this year, of the yuan-dollar exchange rate which had officially stood at 20 yuan for one American dollar to 40 yuan for one U.S. dollar, as another of Chungking's attempts to court Washington's favor.

The journal continued to say that even without revision of the rate, shady exchange transactions were already rampant due to Chungking's unsound financial measures. It also pointed out that one U.S. dollar was being quoted at 120 yuan in Kweilin and more than 150 yuan in Kunming, thus jumping six to seven times higher than the original exchange rate and three to four times higher than the revised official rate.

Referring to the 1943 commodity price index which was compiled by Chungking's municipal government, the journal declared that average prices in Chungking controlled areas were 253 times higher than their pre-war level which signifies the fact that actual purchasing power and legal tender slumped 250 times below the level existing prior to the China Affair.

The journal went on to say that the monthly living expenses at present are estimated at 2,000 yuan which is less than 100 U.S. dollars—a clear barometer of the advantageous position held by Americans in Chungking at the sacrifice of the Chinese population.

The Ta Kung Pao further condemned the great blow given the export trade and domestic industry in Chungking controlled areas and said it was due to the abnormal yuan and U.S. dollar exchange rate.

With owners of foreign exchanges selling their holdings on the black market, wide margins have been created between shady quotations and official rates, resulting in the drastic dwindling of receipts from foreign currency, asserted the journal.

The paper concluded that such undesirable developments and the resultant acute inflation were due solely to the failure of Chungking's policy regarding foreign currency.

Wild Eagle's Care Of Captive Praised

(Continued From Page 1)

that the sergeant didn't speak English, he asked to be allowed to take out his notebook and, by means of pictures, he informed the Japanese that he was a lieutenant. Then, he gave a detailed description of the air base from which he had taken off. He also brought out a detailed guide illustrated with maps, with which American fliers are equipped for forced-landing purposes. The American also produced a bottle of scent and sprinkled it over the sergeant by way of worming into his good graces. He also offered his captor an anti-malaria preparation.

Sergeant Soshi was amazed by the grovelling and fawning attitude of the American officer. What was this man cringing before him for? He surely was no soldier. Not even a man, in fact.

"What's the use of harboring any enmity against such a shameless person? It would only shame us," thought Sergeant Soshi. "Our sense of enmity must be something more bigger and all searing. We must fight and crush the enemy with sledge-hammer blows if we are to avenge the death of our comrades."

Slept Together

That night the sergeant and his prisoner slept in the same hut. The American was a loquacious fellow. In his anxiety to gain the sergeant's favor, he betrayed all the military secrets in his possession. Only once, when the lieutenant was describing the American army method of piloting, could the sergeant listen to him eagerly, without a feeling of nausea.

"This is the second time I've been shot down," the American said. "I've never felt more terrified than on this occasion."

Suddenly, it dawned on Sergeant Shoshi that it was this American who had challenged him to single combat. The American then asked: "Why do you spare my life?" "Bushido," the sergeant replied.

The next day the two trekked to the sergeant's home base. There was a downpour and they walked soaked to the skin. There was no longer any need of keeping the prisoner bound. The American scurried after the sergeant, fearing to be left behind.

Rising Crime Wave, Juvenile Delinquency Sweeping U.S. Cities; No Solution in Sight

Special

LISBON, March 7.—Crimes among the women in the United States have increased by 12½ per cent in 1943 against the 1942 statistics, according to New York dispatches. The year of 1943 was a record year for arrests of girls under 21 years of age, which rose 47.9 per cent above the arrests made in 1942.

Rising Wave of Crime

Special

LISBON, March 6.—Reflecting the increasing number of crimes committed in the United States as a result of the war, a New York dispatch said that the plan for the establishment of "a continuous and permanent clearing house of pertinent and easily accessible information" on methods of preventing crime and juvenile delinquency was announced yesterday in a joint statement issued by the American Prison Association and the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

The report said that the project calls for a nation-wide study of juvenile delinquency and crime, preventive technique adopted in about 35 cities and towns selected on the basis of population and structures of desperate crime rates, and other relevant factors.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Ossining, New York, said that Louis Lepke Buchalter, arch criminal and one-time public enemy number one in the United States who had held unchallenged sway over an empire of lawlessness, was executed on Saturday night. As head of "Murder Incorporated," Buchalter had been responsible for the killing of 89 persons. Lieutenants of the racket king were also executed.

Panic Pictured Of 7th Division In Burma Area

(Continued From Page 1)

by blowing up a bridge at Nagyaunggyaung across the Mayu Range from Taung Bazaar, captured 40 prisoners, five tanks, 160 automobiles, wrecked three guns and found 500 bodies abandoned by the enemy.

One Raider Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 8.—Three enemy Bristol Beau Fighters, which came in low to attack the vicinity of Rangoon at noon on March 6, were immediately intercepted by Japanese Air Units and fierce fire from new-type anti-aircraft guns.

One enemy plane was instantly destroyed by anti-aircraft gunfire and another was chased as far as Bassein by the Japanese Air Unit Commander and shot down. The remaining raider fled. No damage was sustained by our side.

Resorting to Jungle Fighting
By T. SUZUKI
Of The Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 7.—The newly organized 22nd, 30th and 38th divisions of the Chungking army now facing the Japanese Forces in the Fukawng sector on the Indo-Burma border area are armed for jungle fighting.

Since the spring of last year, these Chungking troops have been receiving special military training in the dense forests under the guidance of American army officers, who are claimed to have experienced jungle fighting in Guadalcanal and New Guinea, where they were miserably defeated by the Japanese troops.

At each observation post in the jungles, the Chungking soldiers have three sentinels; one stationed atop a tree, one under it, and the third in a cave dug nearby.

Taking advantage of the poor visibility in the jungles on account of the dense network of trees, vines and weeds, these Chungking troops have constructed many pitfalls on both sides of their defense positions.

When attacked, a Chungking soldier retreats toward one of these pitfalls and when he approaches it, he, however, makes a short detour so that the unsuspecing Japanese troops run into these traps.

Each pitfall is from five to six feet deep and in each one many hand grenades are suspended from strings, which explode instantly when anybody falls into it. These pitfalls are called "blasting pits." The Japanese soldiers, however, have discovered them without any difficulty and have rendered them entirely useless.

Sometimes, the enemy throws stones at the approaching Japanese troops but often times, the Japanese have found real hand grenades among these stones.

P.I. Catholics Graduating

Domei

MANILA, March 5.—Thirty new members of the Filipino Catholic clergy will be graduated on March 7 from ecclesiastical faculties of the University of Santo Tomas with degrees in Philosophy, Theology and Canon Law.

High Mass at the Church of the Holy Rosary in the Sampaloc district will precede the commencement exercises.

Reverend Father Tomas Nascon, Grand Chancellor of the University, and Father Provincial of the Dominican Order will award the diplomas and will invest the graduates with their hoods.

Java Becomes Supply Depot To Back Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Governors in November when Djakarta and Bodjonegoro Provinces appointed new chiefs, while the major part of the administrative business of Soerakarta, Djogjakarta, Mankoenegoro and Pakoe alaman Sultanates was returned to their respective Sultans on November 30. Also, the position of Chief of the Religious Affairs Department and other high positions in the Military Administration were given to the local people from about that time.

It is recalled that the Home Guard Association, which was organized on April 29, through its extensive network of branch corps has been making remarkable results in air defense, coast guard, anti-espionage and other duties auxiliary to police work. The Youths' Association, which was inaugurated at the same time, has been assisting in the above duties as well as in the Grow More Food Campaign with commendable results.

Epochal above all was the inauguration on March 1 of the Java Service Association which absorbed the Poetera and other previous popular movements to centralize Java's war efforts.

Comprising not only Indonesians, but also Japanese, Chinese, Eurasians and all other races in Java, the new body is designed to work in more closer co-ordination with the Military Administration.

Turning to religion, the statement stated that outstanding Moslem organizations have been given official recognition, while aid has been extended to numerous Moslem educational institutions, and Moslem sacred posts have been given official protection. Moreover, Moslem preachers have been given a wider scope of activity than under the Dutch regime.

In the meantime, the Agricultural Output Drive has resulted in increased rice, ramie and jute crops through the cultivation of wasteland of former tea and coffee plantations.

New Industries Grow

Java's new manufacturing industry is producing ship engines, arms and materials for aircraft, and Japanese technicians are being employed to develop such hitherto undeveloped industries.

The Military Administration, having restored all Java's railroad and motor traffic systems to normalcy, is now expanding sea traffic. A Sailing and Shipping Association has been created and a large number of steamers and sailing vessels were transferred from the military authorities to the Java Marine Traffic Company last year in order to boost sea traffic. Furthermore, a number of seamen's schools have opened and more will be opened shortly.

Java's surplus labor is being sent elsewhere through the Labor Affairs Association, which was established last year in accordance with systematic plans.

Holds Sports Meet

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 7.—Over 35,000 bronzed Indonesian youths, including athletes representing all the provinces and Sultanates of Java, are competing today in the all day Java Sports Meeting which is the highlight of the New Java Festival.

Besides the usual field and track events, the program includes tournaments in Japanese wrestling, fencing, bayonet practice and grenade throwing. Adding color to the fete are mass calisthenics staged by hundreds of girl students here.

Meanwhile, other cities of Java are holding similar sports rallies.

Spain to Make 'Ersatz' Fuel

Special

LISBON, March 7.—Obviously influenced by the recent Anglo-American pressure, in the form of an oil embargo, the Spanish Government has decided to submit to the Cortes a plan for the production of synthetic fuel, according to a Madrid dispatch.

JOURNALS IN TURKEY FEATURING EMBARGO

Wide Effects Seen From Arms Ban—Responsibility Given British for Consequences

Special

LISBON, March 7.—Latest developments in Anglo-Turkish relations, which were recently aggravated by the suspension of anti-Axis deliveries of war materials to the latter country, is being made the target of comments in the Turkish press which reveal that the measures, instituted by Britain, is regarded as having far-reaching effects, reports from Ankara disclose.

The Tasviri Efkjar places the responsibility for political consequences exclusively on the British. The paper points out that the alliance pact, by virtue of which, England demanded Turkey's entry in the war originally was thought to be a treaty against Italian aggression and was defensive in character. The paper stresses that documentary proof for it was the friendly agreement with Germany which had been approved by Britain. The paper adds that nobody can expect Turkey to attack its good friend from behind.

Not Army of Mercenaries

Meanwhile, the Tanin establishes the fact that the Turkish army is not an army of mercenaries, which, on given command, would engage in a war in which no Turkish interests were at stake. The British are reminded that thus far only five per cent of the promised deliveries of war materials had arrived. The paper points out that in connection with the eventual opening of the Dardanelles no prerequisites had been created by the British because Germany was dominating the forcefield of the Straits in the Aegean Sea and that there was no British guarantee to Turkey that the former could conquer the Aegean Sea and Greece by action from the Turkish base. It says that if only the bombing of Ploesti is intended, this could be done as well from Africa or Italy.

The Aksham states, that if the war depended on the few war materials delivered to Turkey as the British press pretends, then every impartial person would seriously doubt the possibility of an anti-Axis victory. The paper concludes, "Let us quietly await developments and the return of the British to common sense."

No Uneasiness Evident

The report from Ankara observes that, generally, it can be stated that no uneasiness over developments in Anglo-Turkish relations is being felt by the Turkish public. The people are placing trust in their government and feel convinced that it will master the new phase in foreign political development.

A further report from the Turkish capital discloses that in the course of new developments in Anglo-Turkish relations, British instructors and experts are leaving Turkey in increasing numbers. The withdrawal of these experts is not only confined to the Turkish capital, but also extends to the provinces so that the Taurus express running between Turkey and Syria has been sold out for weeks in advance.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 7

Escorts of the German Navy, operating off Ymuiden, in violent combats sank two British torpedo boats early this morning. Another was so heavily damaged that its sinking is most certain. In addition, three other enemy craft were set on fire. The German vessels reached their bases safely.

German submarines sank 12 enemy vessels totaling 71,000 tons in embittered fighting against enemy convoys and strongly escorted ships sailing in the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

On the Italian Front, there were lively reconnaissance activities on both sides.

The attack by the American bomber formations against the Reich capital at noon yesterday led to a particularly great success achieved by our defense. Several residential quarters in Greater Berlin were hit by scattered bombs. The enemy lost a total of 140 planes including 118 four-engined bombers. Our destroyer formation under the command of Major Kogler particularly distinguished itself.

Luftwaffe Raids England

German fast fighters and bombers raided targets in southern England.

On the Eastern Front yesterday, our troops entrenched on both sides of Krivoi Rog warded off violent Soviet attacks in heavy fighting or stopped them in their newly established dents.

In the Svenegorodka and Shepetovka areas, violent fighting continues with unabated vigor. Strong enemy attacks alternated with determined counter-attacks, were launched by our divisions against the advancing Soviet spearheads. South of Shepetovka, 41 enemy tanks and 29 guns were destroyed.

On the Smolensk-Orsha motor highway, the Soviets continued their attempts at breaking through carried out on a narrow front in successive waves but all their attempts collapsed after furious fighting with the Soviets losing 22 tanks.

North of Pleskau and near Narva, the Soviet attacks, supported by tanks and planes were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our grenadiers. Our counter attacks were successful.

In the far north, the mountaineers of the Waffen SS and Army repulsed several enemy attacks in the Luuki sector with heavy losses inflicted on the Soviets.

Sorensen Quits Ford Plant

Special

LISBON, March 7.—Charles E. Sorensen, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, resigned his position due to ill health, it is reported from New York. Sorensen is 62 years old and for many years was known as the "production genius" of the Ford Works.

ANTI-AXIS FORESEES REICH U-BOAT DRIVE

Warnings Issued on Coming Submarine Warfare by Alexander and Knox

Special

LISBON, March 7.—The British First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander warned the House of Commons today that Germany is preparing a new submarine campaign to cripple anti-Axis sea communications, according to a London dispatch. He also took the same occasion to announce the losses of the cruisers Penelope and the Spartan, as well as the destroyers Janus and Inglefield during establishment and maintenance of the beach-head at Nettuno.

Knox Boasts Again

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—Navy Secretary Knox, at a press conference, boastfully declared that the American fleet, which he described as the largest in world history, now consists of more then 900 warships, adding, "this doesn't include any small stuff.

Turning to the subject of German submarines, Knox spoke in a similar vein as First Lord of the Admiralty E. V. Alexander who warned that Germany was preparing a new submarine warfare in order to cut the anti-Axis sea communications. Knox warned, "The war isn't over. The Germans have a tremendous number of submarines in reserve and at any time may decide on a fresh foray."

Quadruplets' Mother Well

Special

LISBON, March 6.—The condition of Norah Carpenter, unmarried English mother of the quadruplets, was termed as favorable as could be expected by officials of the Derbyshire Royal Hospital where she has been under care since Saturday night, according to a dispatch received here. The report said that she was suffering from "sudden reaction after child bearing" of the type which normally follows multiple births.

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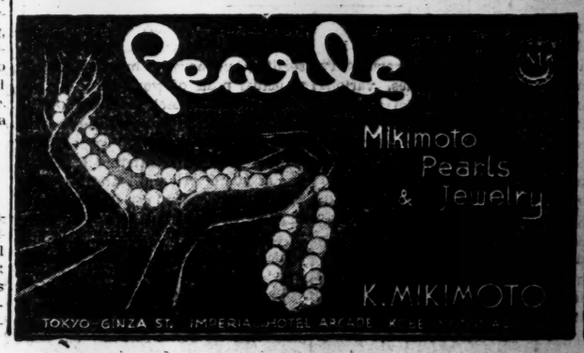

AMAZING PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY BURMA

2nd Anniversary of Rangoon's Fall Finds Country a Powerful Ally of Japan

Domei

RANGOON, March 7.—A phenomenal progress has marked the period of two years since Rangoon fell on March 8, 1942, before the irresistible onslaughts of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Today, Burma finds herself completely free from the British shackles which had bound her in humiliating submission for over a century before the expulsion two years ago of the British oppressors at the hands of the Japanese Forces.

Though still in the throes of devastating warfare, Burma is making rapid progress in all fields of her national activities. As one of the powerful allies of Japan, she is continuing her fight against the British and Americans.

Youths Aided Japanese

At the outset of the Burma campaign of the Japanese Forces, it may be recalled that many of the native youths volunteered to assist the Japanese in their crusade by organizing the Burma Independence Volunteer Army, which was later reorganized into the present Burmese National Army.

On August 1, 1942, the Burmese Administrative Commission was established under Chairman Ba Maw and exactly one year afterward, Burma became a full-fledged independent nation under the leadership of Prime Minister and Head of State Ba Maw, restoring its sovereignty which the British had usurped about five decades before.

On September 25 the same year, an arrangement was concluded between Burma and Japan stipulating the restoration to the former of the Shan States, Karenni and Wa areas, whereby the Greater Burma State was realized to the intense joy of the whole Burmese population.

Since the enemy started his counter-attacks against the Indo-Burma border area, the Burmese National Army has been actively engaged in front line attacks side-by-side with the Imperial Forces. By virtue of the strength displayed by the native troops, the Burmese masses have remained calm and composed in spite of the severe bombing raids which the enemy has and is carrying out on Rangoon and other vital places.

Gains Importance

The advance of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the Indian National Army into Burmese territory has added to the geographical importance of the country. Since January this year, the Indian troops under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, have arrived in Burma in rapid succession and a part of the Army has started spirited offensives on the Arakan Front in collaboration with the Japanese. The war results so far achieved in this area permit us of confident anticipation of the successful realization of the "Drive to Delhi."

WAR ORPHANS SCHEDULED TO WORSHIP ON MARCH 27

Will Not Come to Tokyo This Year; To Observe Rites at Local Shrines

Although the nation's war orphans will not gather in Tokyo for worship at the Yasukuni Shrine this year as in the past, the rites will be conducted on March 27 at the various local shrines throughout the country, according to the Mainichi.

The Military Relief Association branch in Tokyo has decided on the following program for the war orphans in the metropolitan area:

War orphans, numbering 268 in Tokyo this year, will assemble at the Metropolitan Office Building at 10 a.m. on March 26. They will be accommodated at the Surugadai Hotel, Kanda, for the night.

The next morning, the children will pay their respects at the Imperial Palace plaza and then assemble for ceremonial rites to be held under the auspices of the Tokyo Metropolis at the Hibiya Public Hall. At 5 p.m. the orphans will worship at the Yasukuni Shrine. They will return to their lodgings at 4 p.m.

On March 28, the children will worship at the Meiji Shrine in the morning. At 2 p.m., disbanding ceremonies will be held in the auditorium of the Meiji University.

U.S. Airmen Interned

Special

BERLIN, March 6.—Three American four-engined bombers landed undamaged on Swedish territory and the crew of 30 were interned, according to a Stockholm report.

East Asia Round-Up

To Fete Tagalog Poet

Domei

MANILA, March 8.—Tagalog writers are planning to help the Republic celebrate the 156th birthday anniversary of Francisco Balagtas, premier Tagalog poet, on April 2 with a literary and musical program.

Going to Nanking Parley

Special

MANILA, March 7.—Dr. Cristobal Manalang of the Bureau of Health, and Dr. Candide Africa, head of the Department of Parasitology of the Institute of Hygiene, have been appointed by President Jose P. Laurel as Filipino delegates to the Third Greater East Asia Medical Conference, which will be held in Nanking next April.

Thai Delegate Named

Special

BANGKOK, March 7.—The president of the Siriraj Hospital here will head the Thai delegation to the Third Greater East Asia Medical Conference to be held in Nanking for five days commencing April 25, according to an announcement made by the Thai Government.

6 Leap Year Babies Born

Special

IPOH, March 7.—Six Leap Year babies were born here, according to medical authorities. Five Chinese and one Eurasian baby are doing well, while one proud father has named his son heir "Caesar Maximillian Leap Year."

Java Paper Industry Ready

Special

SOERAKARTA, March 7.—The paper umbrella industry at Djoewiring village near this city is soon expected to be revived with the completion shortly of a paper mill being constructed by the local Umbrella Manufacturers' Association.

The revival of the industry is attributed to R. M. Soetomo, who finally succeeded in discovering a substitute "kraft" paper, which was formerly imported for making umbrellas. The new mill is expected to turn out a thousand sheets daily.

Opening Social Stations

Domei

MANILA, March 7.—At least two more Special Social Service Stations will be opened here shortly by the Kalibapi Women's Auxiliary Service particularly for the benefit of ex service men as well as widows and orphans of men who fell in battle.

F. C. de la Rama, Manila business man, is financing the project.

The new Stations will supplement activities of puericultural centers and other social service stations and will extend medical and legal aid as well as outright relief when needed.

Students Eager to Serve

Special

HSINKING, March 7.—The entire 228 Japanese students in the Mukden Technological College have presented petitions asking for cadetship in the aviation, engineering and other branches of the armed service. The petitions were addressed to War Minister General Hideki Tojo and General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army.

Kwantung Students to Save

Domei

DAIREN, March 7.—All elementary school children in Kwantung Province will organize savings' corps in the near future which will enable them to do their share in the attainment of the ¥36,000,000,000 savings goal. The Educational Affairs Section of the Provincial Government, in this connection, is pushing all preparations and the amount set as the savings goal for the students' savings corps for this year is ¥50,000,000.

Filipinos Take Exams

Domei

MANILA, March 7.—Reflecting the ardent desire of Filipino youths to study in Japan, applicants for the examinations conducted by the Foreign Ministry far surpassed the number of applicants set. Examinations including a course in Japanese were conducted in Manila yesterday.

More Schools Opening

Domei

MACASSAR, March 7.—With the arrival of many Japanese teachers here, tremendous progress has been realized in the educational sphere. In this connection, the Industrial and Business School, Agricultural School and the Teachers' Training Institute and others will be opened in the near future.

P.I. Cultural Course Opening

Special

MANILA, March 7.—The second five-month course for Filipino youths to train them for posts of future leaders of the Republic will be opened on April 16 in Tagaytay, Cavite Province, by the New Philippines Cultural Institute.

The first group which graduated last September, is now actively engaged in the task of developing the islands in various cultural fields.

Tagalog Study Urged

Special

MANILA, March 7.—All Government officials are being urged to organize Tagalog classes so as to enable employes to improve the command of the national language. Tagalog classes will be held thrice weekly for one hour during office hours.

Meanwhile, registration is now open for the second semester in the College of Japanese Language, which is being conducted by the Education Ministry.

To Train as Seamen

Domei

SINGARADJA, March 7.—Two hundred youths from neighboring islands as well as throughout Bali will be selected by local authorities to enter the fourth term of the Macassar Seamen's Training Institute in the near future. It is recalled that in Bali Island, alone, 737 youths had thronged recruiting offices where elimination tests left 264 applicants from which, including youths from neighboring village, 200 finalists will be chosen.

Filipinos Given New Posts

Special

MANILA, March 7.—New appointments in the Finance Ministry were announced by the Malacañan as follows: Bibiano Meer and Alfredo de Leon as director and assistant director respectively of the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue; Apolinario de Leon and Cesario Grau as national treasurer and assistant national treasurer respectively; Felix de la Costa as director of the Credits and Investments Bureau; Dr. Luis Salvosa as director of the Public Employes' Life Insurance; and Fabian Millar as director of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes.

Engracio Fabre was appointed director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

COMMUNITIES EXPANSION IS BANNED FOR ONE YEAR

Aim Is to Save Time and Energy For Vital Task of Increasing Production

The Home Ministry has decided to prohibit for a period of one year the creation of new cities, expansion of municipal areas, or amalgamation of towns and villages, in accordance with Item 10, "Suspension of Peacetime Affairs" of the Outline of Emergency Internal Structure recently announced by the Government.

The decision was notified to all prefectural governors throughout the country in the name of the Home Vice-Minister yesterday. This step was adopted by the Government after due consideration of the vast time and effort required by the officials concerned in making preparations and arrangements for establishment of new cities, expansion of municipal areas or amalgamation of towns and villages. It is the wish of the Government to devote such time and energy to increase the production of various urgent necessities. Farming villages, however, will be permitted to adjust their boundary lines or make other arrangement when it is found necessary for the adjustment and redistribution of farming lands in effecting production expansion.

CHIANG MAY SOON FREE CHANG, FORMER WARLORD

Now Serving 7 Years in Prison At Kweihsien for Instigating Sian Incident

Chiang Kai-shek may shortly release Chang Hsueh-liang, who has been imprisoned for seven years at Kweihsien, Kweichow Province, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi of March 3 basing its reports from a reliable source in Shanghai. It is recalled that Chang instigated the so-called Sian Incident when Chiang was kidnapped by Communist leaders.

Chiang is reported to have complied with the petition handed in by more than 20 warlords of the former Northwestern Army including Yu Hsueh-chung, who requested that Chang be set free.

Originally, Chang was sentenced to five years' imprisonment but later it was extended to seven due to his offensive attitude. It is disclosed that his seven years' imprisonment will expire this year.

CONTROL IS EASED ON SALARY RAISING

Will Be Enforced on Friday in Accordance With Current Cost of Living

The controls over salary rates, salary raising and the like will be be considerably eased in accordance with the current cost of living as a result of the revision made in the Corporate Accounting Control Ordinance. The revised Ordinance with Regulations for the Enforcement of the Corporate Accounting Control Ordinance will be promulgated this morning and enforced as from March 10.

The revision had been approved by the National Mobilization Inquiry Commission on February 10 and adopted by the Cabinet on February 25. Subsequently the Cabinet ordinance appended to the Corporate Accounting Control Ordinance providing regulations for its enforcement was also revised by the Finance Ministry and other Government authorities concerned.

The controls over profit dividends, reserve funds and capital are to be strengthened from the standpoint of national economy as a whole, while the cash payments of corporate executives' bonuses is to be limited. On the other hand, in view of the recent trend of prices, the regulations concerning the initial basic salaries, salary raising, allowances and like are to be eased.

Thus in case the bonuses of company executives exceed the legal limit the excess amount is to be held as savings, by conversion into bonds, depositing with banks, placed in trust, depositing with the national savings association of the company in question or by some means approved by the Finance Minister.

The salary raise limit for employes receiving ¥150 or less as basic salary will be 10 per cent and that for those receiving more than ¥150, seven per cent. Special salary raise provisions, however, have been made for employes entering the barracks or called to the colors.

SOUND MENTAL OUTLOOK SAID VITAL IN WARTIME

Individual Psychology Is Claimed a Big Factor in Molding Healthy Ideology

Sound and uncontaminated ideology arises from a healthy state of individual psychology, says Kenji Otsuki, head of the Tokyo Psychoanalytic Research Institute. Mr. Otsuki's article, who appeared in the Asahi, follows:

"Defeatists are always pessimistic even when the war outlook is favorable. On the contrary, those with a sound mental condition maintain their optimistic frame of mind and do not lose their confidence in ultimate victory under any circumstances.

"When the radical movement was at its height in this country, those who joined the ranks of the leftists were largely from the lower social stratum, prepossessed as they were with a sense of inferiority complex, or they were from the upper social class. It is highly significant to note that there was almost a complete absence in the radical activities of those of the middle class, whose physical and mental conditions were in a sound and healthy state.

"My work as a psychoanalyst has revealed that the roots of ideology are to be found in the individual. Therefore, I say that the guidance of individuals into a healthy mental state is of foremost importance. It is a matter of profound regret to me that very few persons are aware of the vital significance of this point."

SHONAN FETING ARMY DAY

One-Week Celebration Started on March 5 With Lecture Meeting

Special

SHONAN, March 7.—An elaborate one-week program has been drawn up jointly by the local authorities and the general public to celebrate Japan's Army Day, which falls on March 10.

The celebrations began on March 5 with a lecture meeting sponsored by the Malai Public Service Association and will reach its climax on March 10 when members of all the communities will join the Japanese officials and civilians in paying homage to the war dead at the Shonan War Memorial.

Punjab Assemblymen Angered

Special

SHONAN, March 6.—In the Punjab Assembly in Jahore, India, the opposition party walked out this afternoon in protest against the provincial government's order restraining the Congress members who are not imprisoned from attending the assembly, according to a report received here.

Nippon Pilot Fights Nine Planes, Brings Down Three Singlehanded

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitsugu Sawada Pays Supreme Sacrifice in South, Crowning a Brilliant Army Career in North China and Southern Regions

Right up to the time of his death in action on March 5, 1943, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitsugu Sawada fought most valiantly and fearlessly as an Army Air Unit Commander first in North China and then in the Southern Regions. For his distinguished services to the nation the Lieutenant-Colonel was posthumously granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, according to Domei.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of Lieutenant-Colonel Sawada's death, an Army Staff Officer who recently returned to Japan from the front on an important mission eulogized the Japanese hero as follows:

"The late Lieutenant-Colonel was an excellent airman. After graduating from the Military Academy, he was sent to North China as a senior officer of the Army Air Unit commanded by the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air.

"With many enemy planes to his credit, he was granted a citation while engaged in the North China operations. After Major-General Kato left for the Army Staff College, the Lieutenant-Colonel took command of a Kato Unit.

"Last year he was charged with the weighty mission of escorting a transport squadron heading for a certain base in the Southern Regions. On the first day no enemy planes appeared but on the next day the Lieutenant-Colonel sighted a Boeing 17 behind them. Skilfully piloting his craft through the driving rain, which was falling at the time, the Lieutenant-Colonel successfully shot down the enemy plane. In increasing numbers, however, the enemy closed in upon the Japanese squadron. Clearing the curtain of enemy fire, the Lieutenant-Colonel furiously repulsed them and safely escorted the formation to its destination.

"At 5:40 a.m. on March 5 last year, the Lieutenant-Colonel fought his last aerial duel. On that day, he found some engine trouble directly after taking off from the base.

Eight Foe Planes Appear

"As he was examining the engine, Sergeant Major XX signalled to him advising him of the appearance of three enemy planes to the north. Just then the Lieutenant-Colonel sighted eight Curtiss P-40's swooping down toward the airfield. In spite of his engine trouble he challenged them and, after violent engagements, successfully repulsed all the enemy machines.

"As he was re-examining the engine, he caught sight of two enemy P-38's winging eastward over the mountains. Without hesitation, he gave chase to the enemy craft. At that instant four P-38's closed in on the Lieutenant-Colonel's plane. A fierce aerial combat ensued. A further five P-38's appeared on the scene to add to the one-sided conflict. In the meantime Sergeant-Major XX was already giving fight to some ten enemy fighter planes.

"The Ground Crew watched the unequal contest with clenched fists. In the course of 30 minutes' combat the Lieutenant-Colonel downed three enemy planes single-handed. He continued his furious attacks in spite of the fact that his engine was severely hit by enemy bullets until at last it began to spurt fire. He then deliberately turned the nose of his machine earthward and plunged into the jungle—a courageous and fitting end to a man of the character of Lieutenant-Colonel Sawada. It was exactly 7:20 a.m.

"After careful search, the Lieutenant Colonel's body was found in the undergrowth with bullet marks on his right shoulder and chest. His plane was smashed to pieces. The members of the Lieutenant-Colonel's Unit deeply regretted his passing, but, fired by the latter's heroic action, redoubled their determination to avenge his death.

"Lieutenant Colonel Sawada was a man of indomitable fighting spirit. He was tall and well built and was superb pilot. He was not only brave and daring but was also honest and sincere. His death is certainly a great loss to the Japanese Army Air Force."

P.I. PEOPLE EAGER TO DEFEND COUNTRY

Various Bodies Formed Under Emergency Situation to Meet Air Raids

Domei

MANILA, March 7.—A remarkable transformation has taken place in the Philippines since the arrival of the Imperial Japanese Forces. Impregnable defenses have been constructed against the common enemy of Greater East Asia.

The attaining of independence by the Philippines led to a deepening of patriotic consciousness among the people who began to evince keen interest in the defense of their native land.

Culminating the series of measures adopted by the Philippine Government was the Emergency Declaration on February 22 which set in motion all the forces of an independent nation to defend their country against any adversary.

Last year, organizations through which the people could serve the State according to their capabilities, were established in Luzon and 11 other provinces. These bodies, together with the police force, form the nucleus of the movement for the maintenance of peace and defense of the islands.

In order to enable the Government to effectively deal with problems arising out of the emergency, President Jose P. Laurel, on February 14, issued orders for the forming of people's defense corps throughout the country which are to be placed under his direct supervision and appointed Jose Paez, a member of the State Council, president of the corps.

The idea of the organization was to unite the people in the event of an air raid. The corps are empowered to enforce all necessary measures to defend the land against raids in cooperation with the police force and neighborhood associations.

The city of Manila, under the leadership of the mayor, Mr. Leon Guinto, is rapidly perfecting its air raid defense system. Progress is also being made in the dispersion of the city's population.

The Emergency Declaration Bill which was passed by the first regular session of the Philippine Legislature and signed by President Laurel on February 22 authorizes the President to enforce all steps deemed essential to meet the emergency situation. Under the Bill the President is also empowered to requisition equipment as well as the services of men and women.

The enthusiasm with which the Philippine people are cooperating with the authorities in perfecting air raid defense measures is indicative of the extent to which they are resolved to overcome their difficulties as the people of a newly-established independent nation.

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WAR RESCRIPT DATE FITTINGLY OBSERVED

Recent Changes in Home Front Set-Up Add Particular Significance to Occasion

The 27th Imperial Rescript Observance Day, on Wednesday, was marked with particular significance throughout the country in view of the prevailing situation which has recently brought about some drastic changes on the nation's home-front.

From early in the morning, people of all walks of life thronged the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace and bowed toward it, pledging themselves to make further efforts for the successful prosecution of the war.

The Yasukuni Shrine was also visited by many Tokyo citizens who prayed for the peaceful repose of the gallant dead.

An exhibition of pictures to be dedicated to the various shrines in the country was opened at the Mitsukoshi Department Store by the Bijutsu Hokoku-kai (Association for Service to the States through Arts). The Cartoonists' Association also held an exhibition at the Isetan Department Store at Shinjuku.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1944

Churchill's Miscalculation

Frustrated in Italy, daunted by the insuperable difficulties with which the opening of a second front bristles, exposed as totally politically bankrupt in Europe by their double-crossing of Poland and Yugoslavia, Churchill and Roosevelt finally dropped their customary suave pretense of humanity this winter and gave vent to their impotent fury in the indiscriminate mass murder from the air of the women and children of Germany and Western Europe. They may have shared a bully's dream of easy victory through terroristic atrocity, but two grave miscalculations marred their plans. Not only did they grossly underestimate German fortitude and valor, but they apparently failed to take German inventiveness and scientific genius into consideration. The one ensured Germany's resistance while she perfected her defenses, the other made reprisals with more highly efficient engines of war certain, reprisals, moreover, in which Britain's own extreme vulnerability from the air places her at the greatest disadvantage.

In making their calculations Churchill and Roosevelt apparently also lost sight of the fact that Germany is no longer ruled from above by a Kaiser and military hierarchy as in 1918, nor sapped from beneath by an alien minority skilled in subversive propaganda. There is no possible line of cleavage in the Germany of to-day, in which the people are one with their Fuehrer in the fight to deliver Germany from the bondage of Versailles, and by bringing about a new order, to save Europe from disruptive outside domination and interference once and for all. If fury had not got the better of their judgment, Churchill and Roosevelt should have known that far from being able to cow this people into submission or create internal schism they could only succeed, as they have, in firing Germany to still higher determination and welding the German people into still closer unity, the more criminally terroristic the onslaught made on them.

Since German ingenuity overcame the devices which temporarily baffled German air defenses and permitted British pilots to murder German civilians with impunity for a time, a tremendous toll of possibly replaceable aircraft, but certainly irreplaccable British and American pilots, is already being exacted of the raiders. A much higher penalty, however, now awaits the British people for their leaders' crime.

With the width of the Atlantic between the United States and Europe, Roosevelt may have felt his country safe from all retaliation when he ordered American airmen to risk their lives en masse in militarily futile, purely murderous raids in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. The forerunner of the German retaliations in which Britain is now being given a preliminary dose of her own medicine must already be teaching the vindictive Churchill that in default of the common humanity he lacks, caution at least should have prevailed over hate before he indulged in the dangerous luxury of terror raids on a powerful and resourceful nation with air bases only seven minutes' flight from his capital.

British Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair admitted in the House of Commons a few ago that the perfect air defense of London is impossible against fast German planes. Germany's initial preliminary retaliatory raids over London with practically no German losses testify more eloquently than his words to the complete inadequacy of London's air defenses.

The British were very complacent over their ability to take it when they lived through the major German raids over England in 1941. It should not be forgotten, however, that at no time during those raids did the Luftwaffe resort to blind bombing of non-military objectives or the infamous carpet bombing tactics initiated by Churchill and Roosevelt in a series of outrages against civilian populations before which the blood guilt even of Attila pales. On the contrary although there were inevitably incidental British civilian casualties, Germany's attacks in 1941 were directed exclusively against factories, munitions plants, shipyards, docks and other generally recognized legitimate military objectives. It now remains to be seen whether British equanimity will be equal to the strain of the just penalty about to be exacted for their wanton aerial attacks on the peaceful towns and villages of Western Europe. It is certain that they are going to learn the hard way that crime decidedly does not pay. They will be given painful cause to wish that before Churchill gave free rein to his insane hatred of the German people he had remembered that those who live in glass houses are really best advised to refrain from throwing stones.

Sea Shore at Ebb Tide

The huge flat rock, large enough to build a house upon, is out of the water today and baking in the hot sun. The sea-weed on the rock is making a queer noise as if it were talking, and some water in a little hole looks very lonely at being left behind by its companions. Multitudes of small fishes are swimming about in the sun-warmed sea.

I jumped from rock to rock until I came to the edge of the beach, where the water is so deep that it is a clear sapphire blue. At the bottom the long sea-weed is swaying and moving with the waves, weaving a gorgeous tissue, using the sun's rays for the warp of the cloth. Different kinds of sea fishes that haunt the coast are playing merrily here, darting from rock to weed, and back from weed to rock.

Sea-plants and sea-creatures of every color ripple the water into a thousand rainbow-colored hues, and Spring, when it comes to the sea, seems more beautiful even than on the land.

The pleasant smell of the soft salt-water came to me as I stood on a large flat rock, and watched a group of women gathering the various kinds of sea-weed that grow scattered here and there in the shallows. Among the women were a number of young girls whose gay dresses turned the beach into a bright flower-garden. There are some men moving about on the rocks in search of octopus. Each carries a bamboo pail, filled with a special kind of oil for making the water clear, and a spear for piercing the fish. Further out, a small boat is being rowed among the rocks; in it are two men, one of them is gazing down to the bottom of the sea through a glass bottom box, while the other is propelling the boat with a bamboo pole; their conversation is faintly audible. Beyond the rocks the sea is only a narrow strip, and the deep blue of the water contrasts with the sky, until further out it sparkles white and fades into the sky line. Two or three sailing-boats are gliding slowly in the distance, as if floating across the Izu mountains. Between the large flat rock and the land there is a hollow, which the sea has turned into a pond, and on its surface the mountains cast their blue shadow. Some children from the neighboring fishing-village are sailing their toy-boats on the pond. When a little wind fills the small sails and drives the boats to the opposite shore, the children cheer and clap their hands, and when the breeze dies down, and the boats lie becalmed half-way across, they throw stones at the boats to drive them on.

There is a dumb boy among them, and he behaves differently from his companions; when his boat reaches the other side, he pulls the sleeves of the boys to call their attention, and laugh with a strange sound, that fills my heart with sympathy for him.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

March 9, 1943

Continuing their rapid advance farther to the south, crack Imperial Forces that had crossed the Yangtze River from the Shasi area, completely occupied Mitotze, a strategic keypoint located 16 kilometers opposite Shasi, today, after smashing the stubborn resistance put up by the Chungking 61st Division.

* * *

United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley to the Soviet Union has complained that Soviet authorities failed to let the Soviet public know of the aid the United States is giving to the Soviet Union in the course of an interview he gave to Moscow newspapermen today. The above statement made by Standley is said to have caused considerable surprise to official and other quarters of Washington.

* * *

An amendment to the bill for extending the Lend-Lease Act was submitted by Hamilton Fish, a member of the United States House of Representatives, today as the examination of the bill was commenced at the plenary session of the Lower House. The amendment proposes that Congress should approve the Atlantic Charter and the permanent possession of strategic British islands in the Western Pacific by the United States.

* * *

An order designating the frontier between the Union of South Africa and Portuguese Mozambique as a "prohibited area" was issued today by Home Minister H. C. Lawrence of the Union of South Africa for the object of preventing leakage of secret information concerning the movements of anti-Axis ships. With the increased activity of Axis submarines, the Union of South Africa has formed a special fleet for fighting submarines, and the present measure was apparently adopted for preventing the leaking of secrets concerning the shipping movement in the area around Lourenco Marques.

* * *

The Japanese Military Administration today officially recognized the establishment of the North Borneo Materials Distribution Control Association which aims at bringing the supply and distribution of goods in North Borneo under a well-planned basis. Coming under the control of the newly-established control association are goods imported from Japan and the Southern Regions including daily necessities, foodstuffs, sundry lines, machinery, textiles and and others, as well as commodities and materials produced in North Borneo.

THE PACIFIC CHARTER

By Japonicus

(This is the first of a series of essays by Japonicus on political, economic, and cultural subjects which will appear hereafter from time to time in these columns. By their penetrating keenness, their profound interpretations, and their obviously authoritative character, these distinguished essays should command themselves to our readers as a most noteworthy expression of the current thought of Japan.)

I

The British-American Joint Declaration, commonly but improperly known as the Atlantic Charter, signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, was announced on August 14, 1941. America was then neutral, but was assisting the Anti-Axis Powers by the Lend-Lease and other measures. She was virtually in the war on the side of Britain. She was a "non-belligerent"—a neutral carrying on war through the instrumentality of a belligerent. It was against such political background that the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister deemed it right to make known "certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they based their hopes for a better future world."

The Atlantic Charter reads more American than British, though traces of retouching at the request of the latter are here and there observable. The British are, on the whole, more sophisticated and hard-boiled than the Americans. They usually have a dislike for and are unwilling to commit themselves to any statement of abstract principles. They prefer to deal with particular cases and situations individually, and that mostly by compromise. On the contrary, the Americans have an aptitude for basic principles on various matters, including international relations. The Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door Policy are notable examples. This American trait may have been due to the influence of revolutionary political techniques emanating from 18th century rationalistic France. It may have been due to the influence of the moralistic legalism of the Puritans, which takes delight in elevating morals to legal formulae, irrespective of their consequences. In the present era of political propaganda, however, the philosophic or moralistic implications of the so-called principles in days gone by, have given way to those of practical expediency. Declarations of principles are made for manipulating world opinion in the hurly-burly of international politics.

It is well for us to keep in mind that the "principles" in the Atlantic Charter are not eternal and immutable principles based on morality and natural justice as some old-fashioned people might imagine. They are merely "common principles in the national policies." They were formulated with the national interests of America and Britain in mind. They are based on expediency and are intended to be subject to change at any moment in case their national interests so require. The Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration may be a "charter" in its etymological sense, but not in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

On the other hand, the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of the Nations of Greater East Asia on November 6, 1943, sometimes called the Pacific Charter, reveals an Asiatic origin in its conceptions and terminology. As compared with the Atlantic Charter, it savors less of Occidental legalism. It stresses moral justice rather than political expediency. Whether rightly or wrongly according to western standards, the East Asiatic nations generally do not believe in the Western severance of politics from morality. The cultural traditions of the East attach importance to and set high value on the moral foundations of all governmental functions, whether legal or political. This oriental scale of values may account for comparative non-development in Asia of legal science of the occidental type, and retarded progress of the techniques and equipment of power politics. The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia symbolizes the spiritual heritage of the East. And unlike the Atlantic Charter, the Pacific Charter is truly a "charter" not to be altered by considerations of temporary expediency.

Taken at its face value, the Atlantic Charter emphasizes the status quo in world politics, and this is especially so as regards territories.

The first principle in that Charter reads: "Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other."

This sounds like saintly self-denial. It would, indeed, have been such, if a nation full of exploding energy and bottled up in a small barren island had made such a statement, but when "satiated powers" like America and Britain make it at the very beginning of their Joint Declaration, it rather takes one aback. One wonders why the two eminent statesmen loudly proclaim this moral platitude, which instead of reflecting credit on their countries provokes cynical smiles among the audience. On deeper reflection, however, it becomes evident that the statement contains significant implications. To the people of neutral countries it would convey the impression that they have nothing to fear from "peace-loving" America and Britain. To the people at home, it would assure them that this is not an imperialistic war. It would forestall their conscientious objections and solidify the home front for the prosecution of the war. Moreover, the word "aggrandizement" implies a touch of moral odiousness and this statement, if bluntly stated, would mean, "I am not the sinner, the sinner is the other fellow." As a piece of political strategy, these connotations are really more valuable than what it denotes.

The doctrine of non-aggrandizement is widely phrased: "territorial or other." What is exactly meant by "or other," nobody knows. It would naturally include economic, political or strategic expansion. How America or Britain can adhere to this self-imposed comprehensive injunction is beyond our comprehension. The course of events which lately developed in North and West Africa, West Asia, Australia, South America and India, the extension of her strategic points all over the world and American planning proposed for policing the future world, make one wonder whether America is not moving in the direction of her traditional "Manifest Destiny," rather than acting as a scrupulous guardian of her inherited fortunes, "territorial or other." Perhaps this is not "aggrandizement." Uncle Sam can do no wrong.

The second principle in the Atlantic Charter states: "They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

The doctrine of national self-determination, states as it is in negative form, constitutes a concomitant of the non-aggrandizement principle for the maintenance of the status quo.

The march of war events in Europe seems, however, to be making it more and more difficult for our enemies to resist the claims of their worthy and indispensable ally regarding Poland, the Baltic States, and the Near East, and they may one day have to contravene this second principle, if not the first also.

Moreover, the declaration at Cairo on December 1, 1943 regarding future dismemberment of the Japanese Empire already contemplates the violation of this principle, though its authors hasten to add ——: "They covet no gains for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion."

Further, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at last took off their hypocritical mask when on February 20, 1944, he stated in the British House of Commons that the Atlantic Charter, which opposes "territorial changes not in accord with freely expressed wishes of the people concerned," was not regarded as applying to enemy countries.

Don't be astonished! They never promised not to change their "principles."

If the Atlantic Charter stresses, at least on the face of it, the doctrine of the status quo with regard to territories, the Pacific Charter clearly implies the opposite principle, viz., the policy of change based on justice, so far as East Asia is concerned. Its preamble states: "The United States of America and the British Empire have, in seeking their own prosperity, oppressed other nations and peoples. Especially in East Asia, they indulged in insatiable aggression and exploitation, and sought to satisfy their inordinate ambition of enslaving the entire region, and they finally came to menace seriously the stability of East Asia. Herein lies the cause of the present war."

Is this serious charge true? If we look back on the history of Asia for the last centuries, is it not an appalling yet undeniable fact, admitted by all historians, that this history is one of conquest, incessant penetration by Occidental powers, including Britain and America? Have not the Moslem world, India, Burma, the Philippines, Thailand and China successively fallen victims? Japan is the only country which has resisted their aggression with success. But Asia has awakened! Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Swaraj, and Sun Yat-sen's advocacy of Pan-Asianism, are the most eloquent manifestations of this awakening. The Sino-Japanese conflict during the past decade has, indeed, been the most deplorable of fratricide which, however, is an interlude in the vast drama unfolding the destiny of Asia. The political relations of the two countries in the immediate past have given rise to numerous misunderstandings and not a few errors of policy, for which both are equally responsible. Their statesmen have concentrated their attention on Sino-Japanese relations as such, and failed to look at them in their broader aspects of the destiny of Asia, unwittingly falling a prey to ingenious Anglo-American machinations of "Divide et Impera."

(To Be Continued)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Momotaro

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

"Great Prince of Kibi" and his brother "Young Brave Prince of Kibi" were duly rewarded for their victorious exploits. The former was appointed Chief of Kamitsu-michi" (high road) of Kibi, or the present Bizen, and the latter Chief of Shimotsu-michi (lower road), or the present Bitchu, and both were the ancestors of aristocratic families known as Kibi no Omi or the Grandees of Kibi.

In the district Kibigun of Okayama Prefecture there stands today the famous Shinto shrine, the greatest in the prefecture, called Kibitsu Jinsha, sacred unto the illustrious memory of the aforesaid Prince of Kibi (Oh-Kibitsu-Hiko). This shrine, it is stated, was first erected by Nintoku Tenno (reign 313-399 A.D.) who was famous for his merciful and benevolent reign, and also for his idyllic romances.

A review of the Land of Kibi, however cursory it must needs be, cannot be regarded adequate without some reference to the great name of Kibi no Mabi. He was a pure son of Kibi, being described as a member of the "family who has lived for successive generations in Kibi." Born in 693 and dying at the age of 82 in 775, he lived through the best part of the golden age in Japanese history known as Nara Period of the great monarchs, Shomu Tenno and Koken Tenno, identified with the building of the Daibutsu and other mighty works which distinguish this wonderful age, and celebrated above all for the galaxy of great statesmen and scholars. Mabi himself one of the most brilliant luminaries. Twice he visited China—the China of famous Tang rulers—once when young as student and later as Vice-Ambassador of Culture mission, and on return home was appointed to a high post in the Government. State councillor, General, War Minister, and so on, he steadily rose in rank till he was vested with the proud title of Udaijin (Minister of the Right), the highest rank attainable by non Royal members of the Court. Katakana, or the side-syllabary in Japanese writing, which is used to this day was the invention of Kibi no Mabi, as every school-boy knows.

Thus the role played by Kibi in the cultural progress of Japan was long and luminous, extended easily over a thousand years. It gives us a strange sensation to reflect on the extraordinary fact that already in those early years of Yamato rulers, people of the then "modern" Yamato and Naniwa cities used to visit Kibi as a land of old-world culture and civilization in search of ancient relics and romantic adventures just as the old Greeks and Romans before the Christian era were wont to visit Egypt, the land of pyramids and sphinxes to muse on the primordial culture of two thousand years before. In point of antiquity Kibi fairly competed with Izumo, if not with Takachiho, in comparison with which Yamato was a "new" world.

(End)

Slow-Down in U.S. Output

Labor Shortage Chief Factor in Recent Deadlock Of Wartime Industries

By TARO TAKASE
(From the Sekai Shukan)

One of the leading Stockholm dailies recently stated that the American munitions production has not only reached its zenith but is going down in its output, a phenomenon which is causing grave concern to the American public.

American wartime production showed a phenomenal expansion during the first two years of the war up to the end of 1942. As shown by the following statistical data the index of her production increased five times during the period from the Pearl Harbor to 1942.

Index Numbers of U.S. Munitions Production
(For 12 Important War Materials. November, 1941—100)

	1940	1941	1942	1943
January	—	41	163	452
February	—	45	178	173
March	—	52	201	483
April	—	60	238	533
May	—	57	268	586
June	—	59	300	573
July	24	64	331	593
August	22	72	357	618
September	22	83	370	619
October	27	91	382	647
November	34	100	431	685
December	50	133	491	—

Note: Prepared by the United States War Production Board. The table includes the index numbers of aircraft, shipbuilding, artillery, shell and other important munitions, totaling 12.

The index number for the first half year of 1943 was little less than that of the corresponding half-year in 1942, and it further decreased in the second half of the same year. The deadlock reached by the munitions plants this year was all the more remarkable when compared with peace-time industries. An index prepared by the Federal Reserve Board (with 1935-1939 taken as the base) shows that during the period between January-August, 1942, an increase of 12 was made whereas only eight was recorded during the corresponding period of 1943, and no improvement has been shown thereafter.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, declared in May last year that the munitions production during the first quarter of 1943 was only 18 per cent of the planned output for the year and thereby created a great sensation in the American public. In June he further publicly stated that the total amount of munitions production had to be decreased from its original amount of $68,000,000,000 to $51,000,000,000. The war expenses for July were decreased by 12 per cent compared with the figures for the previous month, for the first time since the commencement of the war. Though again increased in August, it was cut in September by four per cent and further decreases were registered in the remaining months of the same year.

All these statistics reveal that any speedy expansion of America's munitions production is impossible of attainment under the means which have been mobilized since the previous summer. The United States War Production Board expected to see an increase of more than seven times by the end of 1943 compared with that at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack. Not only did this fail to materialize but the climax of production was reached six months earlier than anticipated.

It is an undeniable fact that America's munitions production has reached its limits in the present plan to utilize resources under the present system of control, and its greatest cause is the shortage of labor. The War Production Board should overcome this difficulty before all others. There are other discouraging factors such as the frequent changes in designs, shifting of industries, etc. But for the producers, these difficulties are only of secondary importance.

Labor shortage has proved the main cause of the decisive slump in America's munitions production. In order to cope with this problem, the War Production Board last September adopted the following measures.

1. To stop issuing government orders for war munitions to the districts which are faced by labor shortage.

2. New government orders will be sent to those districts having ample supply of labor power.

According to the present plans of the Board, a new labor force of approximately 1,600,000 men must be supplied to the various munitions factories during the period between July 1943 and July 1944. But during the same period, the mobilization of some 2,000,000 men for military service has been scheduled. On the other hand, the available labor forces from the unemployment ranks were to be exhausted at the end of 1942. Thus, the only way to cope with the situation is to bring about the re-distribution of labor throughout the nation. According to leading American economic magazines, the total number of American civilian laborers decreased from 56,200,000 in June 1940 to 54,600,000 in June 1943, a reduction of some 1,600,000.

The London Economist in its December issue predicted a serious labor shortage for the United States within the next year, pointing out that during the next year America needed a total of 3,900,000 laborers for her armies, munitions factories, government offices and food industries, and that only 1,300,000 were available so that the remaining 2,600,000 men must be supplied from the industries of secondary importance.

In peacetime, output of production is generally determined by raw materials, productive means and labor power. But in times of war, other factors must be taken into consideration such as racial ability to endure hardships, tenacity of purpose on the part of the civilian population, and establishment of proper and efficient economic mechanism for wartime production. Applying this to America, it may be said that she is favored in respect to raw materials and productive means but is evidently handicapped in other factors such as labor power, and political and social factors.

The Business Week has urged that the most effective way of coping with labor shortage, which is the most serious cause of deadlock in munitions production, is the allotment of laborers among the war industries thus making reduction of men available for other industries unavoidable, adding that this would of course result in the depression of private peace time industries.

America in the last half of 1943 was in a position in which she had to produce war munitions at the sacrifice of peace time industries, and it was clear that drastic measures were necessary for the allotment of labor power between war and private industries.

But at this junction a strange thing happened. The American Government suddenly began to undertake propaganda to the effect that the production of munitions materials would be reduced because of the decreased demand for them and that shifting from the munitions to peace-time industries would be stimulated. And, in fact, there have been a few cases in which such shifting did take place.

Our attention in this connection is drawn to the increasing political unrest created by the following events in the United States: the frequent labor disputes in such important industries as iron and steel, railways, coal mining and the like, the industrial unrest in anticipation of reduction in the future, and the Congressional opposition to the Roosevelt Administration.

At a time when demand for private consumption should have been suppressed, it increased actually, while domestic unrest has been steadily intensified. In addition to this series of unfavorable events production is approaching its limit mainly due to labor shortage, and is accompanied by extra-economic factors which have proved hindrances to wartime industries. Thus, the United States is compelled to meet her strategic necessities such as the production of aircraft and of ships for landing purposes, out of the limited economic output thus circumscribed.